THE PRO-SLAVERY PRESS OF THE

We continue our extracts from the Pro-Slavery Press of the South. The People of the Free States ought to understand what kind of octrines are taught in the South-what kind of a Public Opinion the champions of Slavery are laboring to build up-what is thought by the exponents of the Slaveholding Class, of the free labor system, the free institutions and the free citizens of the North and West.

The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer and the Whig of the same city, are in agonies-perhaps we should say ecstacies—over the murder of Dr. Burdell. They are confirmed in the conviction that Free Society is "going by the board."

From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, Feb. 20th. FREE SOCIETY-THE EURDELL MURDER.

. That free society in this country is infected by a moral and social leprosy, infinitely more loathsome than any physical disease, will not be questioned by any one, in the habit of read-ing the police annals, and the daily papers and monthlies, published in the Northern States. The writers for these channels of communica tion are constantly complaining of a widely-prevalent depravity and proclivity to crime in the community, which they deeply deplore, but for which they can suggest no remedy. Gene-rally, it is alleged that this taint is found mainly among the lower classes, the wealthy, edecuted, and refined, being exempt from the prevailing contagion, as we are sometimes told they are, when the pestilence walketh at noonday. But when the pestilence walketh at noonday. But the honest truth comes out at times, when a Parkman or Burdell tragedy strips off all dis-guises from fashionable society, and startles its apologists into the admission, that from the highest to the lowest, all free society is filled

with rottenness and corruption.

Without these admissions from competent witnesses in the free States, which are forced out of them by circumstances too horrible for calm contemplation, we might reasonably infer the depravity of the higher classes in free society from the intense viciousness and licentious-ness of the lower orders. Were the higher classes pure and spotless, or even decently moral, their example would exert a wholesome influence upon those beneath them, who would gradually but certainly rise in the scale of morality, until they approximated the standard held up to view by their superiors. As all the moralists and philosophers of free society abundantly testify, these pure examples are lacking at the North; and the most ardent humanitarian in the land can see no future for free society, as at present constituted, but a plunge into a deeper depth of depravity and wickedness, if, indeed, that be possible.

Nor is it true, as we are apt to suppose, while looking at the sickening details of this New York tragedy, that society in the city of New York is more corrupt and drepraved than else cities, the same elements are curiously mixed, the same vices are practiced, though perhaps an incrustation of custom, sham, and conven sory observer; and it may be that this veil is less frequently withdrawn, and the concealed deformity laid bare. If New York be the Sodom, Boston is the Gomorrah, of the country.
What, then, is to be the issue of all this? To what does all this tend? Whither is free soci-

ety in this country drifting? How can its downward tendencies be counteracted? Serious questions these, and difficult to be nothing better than this, away with it, let it be

one speaks from his retirement, where he has watched the current of events, and seen the rank corruption of the times. These voices are scarce heeded by those who mould public senti-ment in the free States. The press, intent on a mad crusade against Slavery, is blind to the smouldering fires which are growing fearfully strong, and which threaten destruction to all that "is fair and lovely and of good report" in free society. It could do much to rectify the disorders which rage, and might mitigate what it could not wholly cure. But no; the old story of seeing all the faults of another, while unconscious of his own, is acted over again constantly by Greeley and his confreres of the blican press. Slavery at the South Black Republican press. Slavery at the South arouses all their sympathies, engages all their energies, and leaves them no leisure to think of far more hideous deformities at home, and makes it doubtful in which they most excel, stupidity or impudence. Stupid they are, else would view with horror the enormities of social life around them; and could there be profounder impudence, than for men in the free States of this country to be chiding other communities for immoral conduct? A calm survey of the society in which they live, might teach them to forbear to censure others, if it failed to cause them to censure themselves. Suppose they try the experiment so highly commended in the New Testament, and so reasonable and proper in itself, of amending their own ways, before they endeavor to reform others. It would be well!

From the Richmond (Virginia) Whig. MURDERS! MURDERS!

The boasted free society of the North appear to be in a fair way of crumbling to pieces, from its own inherent viciousness. Murder, in its most hideous form, is assuming an awful pre-dominance throughout the hireling States. The French paper in New York, (Courrier des Etats Unis,) in giving accounts of three mur-ders, committed by wives upon their husbands, says that assassination is becoming an epidem ic. In two of the cases mentioned, the husbands were poisoned—in the third, the hus-band was mangled with a hatchet, while as leep. All happened in the pure, moral atmosphere of the North!

The New York Times saddles the blame upon the "rural districts," and upon the puritanism be, but it comes with a grace from a paper in New York city, where more crimes are committed than in all the Southern States put together. But whether town or country, is of no consequence to us—the crimes are the fruits of are oppressing the poor, and the poor are con-hireling institutions.

In exposing the ridiculous logic of the Pro Slavery Press, it is never necessary to go be-Slavery Press, it is never necessary to go be-yond its own columns. It either contradicts to-the injury of business and the growth of towns. day what it said yesterday, or in its selections fur- Banks and corporations, intended for the pubnishes ample materials for overthrowing its editorisls. Take the following three extracts, illuscute and envy each other. Individuals slander trative of the nature and results of slave society, their betters. Persons of low origin put on the first of which we copy from the Richmond airs, and falsely pretend to be more than they Enquirer itself, where it appears as a selection.

Reference having been made to the order of order of the day, generally. In politics there New Orleans Courier says :

"At this very moment, in this very city, one or more bodies of men exist, precisely similar do not strangle with a rope—but they knock down with brass knuckles and slung shots, cut with knives, and sometimes shoot with pistols. They are organized in some form or other, and bound together by some secret cath. The com-

WASHINGTON, D. C. one of the gang is put on his trial for one of the dastardly crimes some of them daily commit, the court is thronged with the vile faces of which we have so often to correct in the papers of the point once gained, the expedition his fellow Thugs, who threaten court, jury, and witnesses, with being themselves "thugged" at some future time, if they dare to do their duty to their country, and convict the criminal. We fear that, at the present moment, some of our judges are actually afraid to pass sentence n the most flagrant and notorious cases. The head of the City Government was originally elected to office contrary to the will of a ma-jority of the voters of the city, by means of the terror exercised by the Thugs of New Orleans, in driving them from the polls. These Thugs now hold him in the hollow of their hand make him do whatever they please. He is merely their clerk, for the purpose of recording their decrees. They openly parade the streets, and threaten the lives of those who dare to raise their voices against the present reign of terror.

> From the Savannah News, Feb. 7. WHIPPING A SLAVE TO DEATH IN SAVAN-WAH.

We stated yesterday that Michael Boylar We stated yesterday that Michael Boylan and Philip Martin had been arrested for the murder of a negro, the slave of the former, named Stepney. An examination was held yesterday, before Justices Russell, Hart, and Reedy. Doctors Howard, Carlton, and Johnson, who made an examination of the body of the deceased, testified that in their opinion the eating inflicted was sufficient to cause death. Several witnesses were examined, the substance of whose testimony was to the following effect:

The negro Stepney was a runaway. He was arrested on Wednesday morning, by Constable Jones, and taken to Mr. Boylan, his owner, who Jones gave him some thirty lashes, with a riding whip, or a small cowhide. In the afternoon of the same day, several witnesses saw the negro, tied by the hands to a tree, and the prisoner Martin beating him with a heavy trace strap. One witness, Mr. Robert Curry, testified that when he came up to Boylan's place, he saw Martin beating the negro in a most cruel manner, while Boylan stood at a short distance, looking on. Witness remonstrated with Boylan against the inhumanity of the punishment, when the negro was released, and fell to the ground, speechless and prostrate. Martin or-dered him to rise, and afterwards dealt him several blows with a wagon whip, while he lay on the ground, insensible. Martin then dragged him from the place into the house, where he died on Thursday morning. Sergeant Wilson, of the police, having been notified of the murder, repaired to the place, and found the negro lying upon the floor, his body still warm, and a coffin in readiness for his burial. Returning to the city, he reported the facts to the Solicito General, who promptly ordered the arrest of Boylan. Boylan was arrested by the officer, who, learning from the conversation between Boylan and Martin, that the latter was implicated in the affair, arrested him also. At the close of the testimony, the case was submitted. without argument, to the magistrates, who committed the prisoners, to answer the charge of murder in the Superior Court.

We clip the following from the New Fork Tribune, with the remark that it ought always to be careful to give name of paper and late, in publishing such extracts.

We find in a North Carolina paper the following advertisement, which presents a curious illustration of slaveholding law and slavehold-State of North Carolina. Jones county :

"Whereas complaint upon oath hath this day been made to us, Adonijah McDaniel and John N. Hyman, two of the justices of the peace of said county, by Franklin B. Harrison, answered. Thinking men feel that free society of said county, planter, that a certain male is a failure, an utter, ignoble, disgraceful failure, and that it is rapidly sinking into anarchy; sented himself from his master's services, and and many are just ready to say, with the So- is lurking about said county, committing acts therefore, in the name of the State, to command Snodgrasses, et id omne genus. A society pre-senting such types is monstrous, a rank offence to man and God, a stain and blot upon the hereby require the sheriff of said county of country's escutcheon. If free society can give Jones to make diligent search and pursuit after the said slave, and him having found, to appredestroyed utterly, for anything is better than hend and secure, so that he may be conveyed this hypocritical, immoral, licentious, murderto his said master, or otherwise discharged, as the law directs; and the said sheriff is hereby Thus men are thinking, and so now and then authorized and empowered to raise and take with him such power of his county as he shall think fit for apprehending the said slave; and we do hereby, by virtue of the act of Assembly in such case provided, intimate and declare that if the said slave, named Sam, doth not surrender himself and return home immediate. ly after the publication of these presents, that any person may kill and destroy the said slave, by such means as he or they may think fit, with out accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty and forfeiture thereby.

"Given under our hands and seals, the 29th

day of September, A. D. 1856. "A. McDANIEL, J. P. SEAL. "J. N. HYMAN, J. P. SEAL.

"ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. "I will give fifty dollars for the appreher lodge him in any jail in the State, so that get him, or one hundred dollars for his head. "Oct. 1st, '56-56-tf F. B. HARRISON."

When the Whig and Enquirer shall again feel moved to deliver themselves of serious thoughts on robbery and murder, let us hope that they will not overlook these illustrations of Slave Society, or the slave-burnings that occasionally illuminate its beneficent institu-

Parson Brownlow, of the Knoxville (Tenn. Whig, is clearly of the opinion that human nature, no matter what kind of institutions it may boast, has a great deal to do with this prevalence of crime. See how he manages the subject:

"The gospel is preached to the people, regularly, all over our country; religious papers and magazines are circulated in families, and many valuable persons set good examples be-fore the world; but notwithstanding all this, and more, observation teaches us that rascality abounds in all classes of society. Petty thefts are daily committed-such as robbing money-drawers, stealing clothes and dry goods chickens, ducks, corp, and other estables Strolling vagabonds, dealing in counterfeit money and diseased horses, are all over the country. Gamblers, travelling and local, and resident rogues, are all on the alert. Pious villains, with faces as sanctified as the moral law, are keeping false accounts, and swearing are selling by the small, in violation of the law. tent to live in rags and idleness. Country dealers in produce come to town, and exact two prices for all they have to sell; and owners of lic good, have their favorites, and are partial in the distribution of favor. Families perseare. Cheating and misrepresentation are the Reference having been made to the order of is very little patriotism or love of country, while demagogues seek to mislead, and build up their own fortunes, at the hazard of ruining the country. In religion there is more hypoches risy than grace, and the biggest scoun living crowd into the church, with a view to hide their rascally designs, and more effectually to serve the devil!

"In a word, rascality abounds among a classes and in all countries. The devil is stalk ing abroad, in open day-light, without the pre caution to dress himself! And if the prese

of the North. Indeed, were we to accept the of which we write will assume an importance of the North. Indeed, were we to accept the Whig's picture as a perfectly accurate statement of the condition of Virginia, we should conclude, with Anti-Slavery writers, that its prosperity has really been blasted by some withering curse. Yet, if we test the general fidelity of the Whig's representation by its two specifications—namely, that the internal improvements of the State are feebly prosecuted, and its 'institutions of learning and great interests of education are languishing for want of support and encouragement'—we shall discover, after all, that Virginia is not so hopelessly sunk in the 'slough of despond,' and so incapable of THIRD SESSION. n the 'slough of despond,' and so incapable of avorable comparison with other States of the Confederacy. The census will sustain us in favorable comparison with other States of the Confederacy. The census will sustain us in the assertion that, in proportion to the population of the square mile, the number of miles of railway and canal, completed and under construction in Virginia, equals, if it loes not exceed, the number in any other State in the Union. The fact is, that if there be error at all, it lies in the other direction—in a too precipitate committal of our revenue and credit to a system of improvement beyond our resources. It is not with indifference or indolence that we are to be reproached, but rather with an excessive zeal and effort."

Bear in mind the statements its licited and

Bear in mind the statements italicized, and hen read the following editorial from the same paper, of February 19th, flatly contradicting part of them, and explaining that the reason why Virginia has so many miles of railroad within her borders is that they have been built by foreign capital!

Commenting upon the summary of he busiless of the Ohio and Baltimore Railroad, it pro

the Baltimore American, and publish it for the benefit of our Virginia readers. We beg that they will read it, and ponder well its statements and figures. Probably, the effect upon them will be similar to that produced on us by its perusal: a feeling of shame and mortification that Virginia has allowed herself to be so far outstripped in the race of improvement by her energetic neighbor, and that, even now with so much of experience and interest and duty to urge her forward, she stands with her Fands in er pockets, apparently doubting the propriety

of another step in advance.
"The Baltimore and Ohio railroad 's three hundred and seventy nine miles long, two hun-dred and forty of which run through the territory of Virginia. The grades on this road are very heavy, and its western terminus is the city wery heavy, and its western terminus is the city of Wheeling, in the northwestern corner of Virginia. Nevertheless, its receipts tre immense, and constantly increasing—to juch an extent, indeed, that they are expected this year to run up to six millions of dollars! This is Durkee, Fessenden, Fish, Fitch, Foot, Foster, not the only enterprise in Virginia that has been projected and consummuted by the aid of oreign forecast and capital. The No thwestern Virginia railroad, going through another portion of our territory for one hundred and four miles, tapping the Ohio river lowe down, at Parkersburg, has been completed, and is destined to be a most important feeder to the first-named improvement. These are the results, in Virginia, of Maryland enterprise, energy, and capital—building roads and making markets for our people, which markets are beyond

"What have we done? What markets have we built up? What great thoroughfares have we constructed? These are questions which now direct themselves forcibly to our interest, and should awaken us to a sense of the lethargy and should avaken us to a sense of the lethargy and indifference that have characterized our movements. While no State in the Union is blessed with a greater variety and multiplicity of natural advantages, probably no State has been more vannialful of them. With climate, of natural advantages, probably no State has been more unmindful of them. With climate, soil, productions, minerals, grades, all in her favor, and all pointing out the feasibility and incalculable advantages of a great thoroughsuccessfully all competitors—she is asleep, or, if not asleep, 'dragging her slow length along' so mournfully, so sluggishly, that the hearts of her most hopeful sons are gradually sinking deeper and deeper into the slough of despair. They are almost afraid of looking into the future, so uncertain is the policy which obtains in Virginia respecting the progress (?) of internal improvements. At one session of the Legis-lature, a fresh impetus will be given to enter-prises of this kind; appropriations of £ some-what liberal character will be made, sud the hope engendered that, in a few years at most, Virginia will be in a condition to retrieve some of her heavy losses, and become a successful competitor for a trade which as legitimately ongs to her as the waters of the James do to the Chesapeake. At a subsequent fession, however, the tide will be suddenly reversed the purse-strings of the Commonwealth will be tied up into a thousand knots, and the great improvements of the day will be suspended in the tangled web of scheming log-rollers. Past appropriations are sorely regretted, and further liberality—as it is improperly termed—is fairly hooted at and repudiated. Debt! debt! taxes! taxes! economy! economy! are the appalling words shouted vociferously in extenuation of a policy which has done more to impoverish the State than all her other conceivable ills."

A NEW FILIBUSTERING SCHEME

From the San Francisco Bulletin of January 20. It would seem as though the invariable i success and disastrous consequences which have attended the piratical expeditions undertaken during the past six years, for the seizure of Spanish American territory, under the prence of civilizing the mixed races which form their population, should have discouraged all who might have originally been imbued with an enthusiastic desire to join in such undertakings, or at least have postponed the operation and changed the character of such movements. But hardly is it ascertained that one expedition is hopelessly unsuccessful—that battle, disease, and famine, have wasted away nine-tenths of the force composing it—when another is projected, similar in object and de-tail, and inevitably destined to a parallel career with those which have gone before. The same nducements are held out, the same mode of recruiting is adopted; the identical classes, knave and fool, which in the first expeditions held the relations of officers and men, maintain that position to the latest.

It seems a waste of effort to reason on such the slightest modicum of principle, the faintest regard for their obligations as good citizens, can be enticed into such undertakings; and on others, any arguments based on considerations of right and wrong would be wasted, even were it politic to endeavor to prevent the migration of men abandoned in principle and reckless of reputation from our shores. And were there no other consequence involved than the destruction of these expeditions, the ruin of those engaged in them, it might be excusable to abandon the task of preventing their misdeeds, to leave them to the fate which is as merited as it is inevitable. But they are not the only sufferers. For the sake of the unfortunat? races against whom these crusades are directly aimed—for the sake of the American people, to whose detriment in reputation and intere to they fearfully though indirectly operate—w raise our voice in indignant protest agains' them, and call on the better portion of our population unite in removing these obstacles to our national progress; for, paradoxical as it ma seem,

rism is a stumbling-block in the way of our so called "manifest destiny." Our remarks are intended to have special ref-Northern Mexico. It is a matter of new spaper notoriety that such a project is on foot and proceeding rapidly toward execution. Of the details, involved as they are in contradiction, it is hardly necessary to speak. It is sufficient to state that it is undoubtedly a filibuler expedition, though that fact will doubtlest be denied as vehemently and impudently as it has been in the instances which have preceded it.

say that, so far as your question is concerned, a full answer to it will not criminate any person other than the one I have mentioned."

In the original appeared the following, at the nd of the last sentence:

evidence enough to convict him."

Immediately succeeding, are the following question and answer, and which are stricken

Mr. Bayard reported a bill to enlarge the public grounds surrounding the Capitol, asking its immediate consideration. It was important to have it passed this session; but the considroborated." eration of the subject was postponed until to-

morrow.

The submarine telegraph bill was taken up.
Mr. Toombs resumed his remarks against
the bill, calling it a violation of the Constitution
and of justice, and a scheme which would subserve no interests excepting those of speculators and jobbers.

The proceedings were interrupted by the

and after that, were resumed, when the bill, as it came from the House, was passed.

The Chair announced that the hour had ar rived for proceeding to the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill to authorize the Territory of Minnesota to form

egular order of business, the Minnesota bill;

THIRD SESSION.

Wednesday February 25, 1857.

SENATE

a State Government.

After some further remarks, the Minnesots bill was taken up, the question pending being that of Mr. Hale, to reconsider the vote of restricting the privilege of voting to American

After debate, the question was taken on this notion, and it was agreed to by the following

YEAS-Messrs, Allen, Bell of N. Hampshire Bigler, Bright, Cass, Collamer, Dodge, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitch, Foot, Foster, Green, Hale, Harlan, James, Johnson, Jones of Iowa Nourse, Pugh, Sehastian, Seward, Stuart, Toombs, Toucey, Trumbull, Wade, Weller, Wilson, and Yulee—31.
NAYS—Mesers. Adams, Bayard, Bell of Ten-

nessee, Benjamin, Biggs, Brodhead, Brown, Clay, Crittenden, Evans, Fish, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Gwin, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Jones of Tennessee, Mason, Pratt, Reid, Rusk, Slidell, and Thompson of Kentucky-24. The debate was further continued, when the

Green, Hale, Harlan, James, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Nourse, Pugh, Sebastian, Seward, Stuart, Toombs, Toucey, Trumbull, Wade, Wel-

ler, and Wilson—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Brodhead, Brown, Batler, Clay, Crittenden, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Jones of Tennessee, Mason, Pratt, Reid, Rusk, Slidell, Thompson of Kentucky, and Yulee-22. HOUSE.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, called up the resolu tion of the select committee for the expulsion of William A. Gilbert, of New York. Mr. Bennett, of New York, said that certain parts of the testimony of the witnesses Sweeney and Sinclair are not published with the evi-

Every honest man would rebel against such

Mr. Warner asked on what authority Mr. Bennett made his statement.

Mr. Bennett declined to answer, but said if the gentleman would go to the printing office, he would see what was stricken out. Mr. Humphrey Marshall wished to know

whether Mr. Gilbert wished to have a trial. Mr. Bennett replied, that Gilbert not only wished but demanded trial on the presentment Mr. Humphrey Marshall said, that being the

case, it did not matter whether all the testimony was printed or not, as he supposed the wit-nesses themselves would be produced here. Mr. Craige understood that the accused had put in an answer to the charges.

The Speaker remarked that it had not been Mr. Nichols said that in this particular case an answer has been made and printed, and would be filed to-day by the member particular-

y implicated.

Mr. Bennett then caused to be read a from Mr. Gilbert, who denies the truth of the charges preferred against him, and demands a trial. He asks that certain testimony, ex parte, of Messrs. Sweeney and Simonton, be produced and printed, deeming it to contain matter material to his defence.

Mr. Bennett offered a resolution having the

latter object in view, and moved to recommit

the report. Mr. Orr. on the part of the committee, said that Mr. Simonton declined to give the names of certain witnesses, except on the condition that they should not be published as evidence. He (Mr. Orr) assumed that this was not testimony affecting the merits of the case. It was merely the surmises of Mr. Simonton. He had no objection ta sending to the printing office, and obtaining everything suppressed. Mr. Bennett remarked that they had a right

to Mr. Simonton's statement, which would show that Mr. Sweeney swore to order.
Mr. Davis, of Maryland, said the committe are not aware of any suppression of the evidence touching the person accused, or which could bear on the fairness of the proceedings. Mr. Simonton did give the names of the witnesses by whom the testimony was given, but Mr. Simonton was not compelled to give them as

gress to give the accused a fair trial. This was accorded to the meanest criminal. In his opinion, the committee have performed their duty creditably to themselves and to the nation. a subject as the one we are considering. It is hat he was for giving the accused everything hardly to be credited that individuals possessing he could in fairness ask, including the supposed he could in fairness ask, including the supposed testimony which is deemed by the accused material to his defence.

Mr. Orr said he had sent to the printing of

fice for the original document. Mr. Bennett asked that the portion of the testimony that had been omitted might be

Objection being made-Mr. Orr hoped it would be withdrawn. He would put the witness in a proper position in reference to this matter. The witness desired to make corrections in some instances, de-claring that he did not know that the Clerk was taking down what he considered as mere conversation. He desired every part read that had been stricken out.

Objection being withdrawn, the Clerk proceeded to read from the original such portions

as had been erased, in connection with that part of the printed evidence to which they had reference. Among other questions and answers, the following extract was read from the printed evidence of Mr. Sweeney:
"Question. Have you ever heard any mem

ber say that he received so much, or that he Cur remarks are intended to have special reference to the expedition now fitting out against or any other valuable consideration, present or prospective? "Witness. If I ever heard anybody make

that statement, it was in confidential conversa-

"By Mr. Orr. How confidential? "Witness. It was as confidential as anything could be made without being requested to keep it secret, and at best, if I were to answer the question, it would be liable to be disputed."

At the end of the last paragraph there is, in

proach upon myself and others. I will freely

"And there seems to me that there is already

out:

"By Mr. Ritchie. Your answer is, that if you reply in the affirmative it will implicate no individual except the person you have named; that is as much as to say that it relates to Mr. Gilbert. What you now refer to may relate to another transaction, and therefore it is important that you should answer.

"Witness. It is due to me and due to the committee in this investigation that you should

committee in this investigation that you should not lead me so far off as to make what I have said improbable. It may be clear enough to me, but I do not know whether it can be cor-Mr. Orr remarked that he had said, before

the reading of the evidence, that he would put the witness right before the House with reference to this matter. No portion of the testimony was suppressed by the committee, and the changes in the answers were in every respect at the instance of the witness himself, as he stated, to present the testimony fairly and prop-

Mr. Seward, of Georgia, wished to know whether, after the testimony had been taken down, the witness read it over; and if, after havng left the committee room, he returned and

made the correction.

Mr. Orr replied, that the answers were taken down in short-hand. After the examination of the witness had been concluded, the clerk, as soon thereafter as possible, wrote out the answers. The witness was then allowed to come before the committee and make such correcons, upon the papers being read to him, as he

thought the facts required.

Mr. Gilbert's answer to, and denial of, charges made against him, was then read to the House. He demands "an open trial by the House, where justice will be administered according to legal evidence and in legal form, and where his rights as a man, and his privi eges as a member, will be respected. testing his innocence in fact and intention in every respect wherewith he stands charged, he cheerfully abides the judgment of the House." The previous question was then seconded, Mr. Bennett, of New York, to recommit with instructions, was decided in the negative-yeas

73, nays 120.

Mr. Purviance, of Pennsylvania, then submitted the following resolution, as a substitute for the resolutions of the committee: Resolved, That this House will forthwith proceed with the trial of the Hon. William A. Gilbert, and that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to summon F. F. C. Triplett and James R. Sweeney to appear at the bar of the House, and that said Gilbert be heard by himself or coun-

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, demanded the revious question; which was seconded, and he main question ordered to be put-yeas 104,

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, as the member re porting the subject under consideration, then closed the debate in an argument in defence of the course of the committee, and in support of the resolutions before the House. Mr. Bennett, of New York, stated that his

olleague desired to be heard in the morning n reply, and moved that the House adjourn; which motion prevailed—yeas 130, nays 46.

And then, at half past six o'clock, the House diourned. The following clear synopsis of proceeding

on the 26th, we copy from the Intelligencer: In the Senate, Thursday, Feb. 26, a me morial was presented by Mr. Trumbull, on the part of twenty-seven Senators and thirty-six early decision of the question raised respecting the tenure by which Mr. Fitch holds his seat bers of a Club should receive their papers at in the United States Senate, that the same may be decided before the adjournment of the Indiana Legislature on the 9th of March next.

Mr. Toombs observed that the Committee on the Judiciary were now prepared to submit their report upon the pending case. The committee state that the facts are differently set forth by the contending parties, and ask that time may be allowed for each to take depo-sitions in the State of Indiana, to the end that the Committee on the Judiciary may have the necessasy data for the formation of their judgment respecting the matter at issue.

At the instance of Mr. Weller, the Senate

then took up the bill to expedite telegraphic communication between the city of Washington and San Francisco. After a brief debate, par-ticipated in by Messrs. Stuart, Weller, Johnson, Rusk, Toombs, Butler, Bayard, Iverson, Seward, Clay, and Biggs, the bill was passed—

yeas 36, nays 15. Mr. Hunter next called up the bill providing for a modification of the tariff of 1846, and, as substitute for that reported from the Committee on Finance, he presented a projet of his own, which, as compared with the act of 1846, reduces the duties on the respective schedules about one-fourth.

He was in favor of a gradual reduction of the

imposts, with a view to the final establishment of a tariff for revenue alone. He contrasted his substitute with the plan adopted by the House of Representatives, and charged that the benefits of this latter enured chiefly to the manufacturers, and not to the public. He be-lieved that his bill would reduce the revenue to an amount which, together with the other sources of supply, would be adequate, and only adequate, for the annual expenses of the Gov-

Mr. Brodhead believed that Mr. Hunter's bill would have for its effect to increase rather than diminish the present annual revenues of the country, and supported this view by the argument of the Secretary of the Treasury in his

Mr. Collamer expressed his great surprise that Mr. Hunter should hope or expect to urge through the Senate, after a four hours' debate, a proposition, which would entirely remodel the financial and revenue system of the country. He thought there was an unnecessary attempt to excite a panic, with reference to the present aspect of our monetary affairs; and least of all could he understand the apprehensions which were founded on the impolicy of keeping the surplus moneys locked up in the sub treasury, when the advocates of such a fiscal agent had always adduced this fact as one of its advantages, and urged that by keeping so much money out of the general circulation, it tended to repress a spirit of unsafe expansion and wild speculation. He was not sure that the accu-mulation of money in the Federal Treasury was a source of unmixed evil to the Republic, nor would it perhaps be found so very super-fluous if a financial revulsion should ensue. The Senate took a recess till half past six

o'clock.

The Senate having reconvened at the appointed hour, Mr. Collamer concluded his remarks, and the debate was continued by Messrs. Pugh, Wilson, Seward, Bigler, Stnart, Gwin, Nourse, Fitch, Hunter, Toombs, Butler, and Toucev. Sundry amendments to the bill, reported by the Committee on Finance, were then adopted.

The House of Representatives performed a good day's work, in the dispatch of the several pending appropriation bills—namely, a bill providing for certain civil expenses of the Government; a bill making appropriations for the support of the army; a bill making appropriations for the naval service; a bill making appro-priations for fortifications and other works of de ence; and a bill making provision for the transportation of the mail by ocean steamers and otherwise. The House also disposed of the Senate's amendments to the Indian appropriation bill, concurring in some, and disagreeing in others. These several bills were sent to the Senate.

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When the naval-service bill was up, Mr. Benson, of Maine, moved to amend by inserting a clause to provide for the construction of ten steam sloops of war; but objection was made, and the amendment was ruled out of order.

THE NATIONAL ERA. Washington, D. C.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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